TWO GAMES AT PITTSBURG

The Indianapolis Team Manages to Defeat the Pittsburg Men at Last.

Mysterious Interview Between Spence, Glasscock and Denny-Other League and Association Games Yesterday-Base-Ball Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.-Manager Spence was closeted for an hour or more this morning with Glasscock and Denny, while the rank and file were seated about the room awaiting orders. much to say, beyond that there had been some changes directed in the mode of playing, and that new signs had been substituted for those already in use, which were becoming known to players in other clubs. Spence may have read a section of the riot act, but if he did the boys would not acknowledge At any rate they captured one of the two games this afternoon, though only by the skin of their teeth. Six thousand people were at the grounds. The visitors scored in the first on Higes's base on balls, a steal, a passed ball, and Bassett's fly. In the second, Me-Geachy's single, a steal, Schoeneck's single and Buckley's sacrifice yielded another run. Buckley opened the fourth by being hit; Miller followed with a single, stole second, and Kuehne's single scored both men. Singles by Cleveland, Coleman, Staley, Sunday and Carroll, and Miller's double netted four runs and settled the game. The visitors picked up one more in the last inning on Bassett's single, Coleman's muff and Glasscock's out.

Knell's wildness in the first inning of second game virtually gave it to Indianapolis. After that he steadied down and was very effective. and, had he been properly supported, Pittsburg game, and batted Burdick ratherfreely. Hines's two bagger, Denny's and Seery's bases on balls, first; Buckley's base on balls, Burdick's single, Denny's single, and Carroll's wild throw added Miller's single gave the Pittsburgs their first run. In the fifth Seery's base on balls, Bassett his by a pitched ball, a passed ball and McGeachy's sacrifice gave Indianapolis a sixth run. Smith's base on balls, Beckley's single, a steal, and sacrifices by Miller and Kuehne gave the home team two more runs in the sixth, while in the eighth Seery's must of Carroll's fly, Smith's two-bagger and Beckley's single added a couple more. The crowd by this time was crazy with enthusiasm and went wild in the minth, when Coleman tied the score on McGeachy's muff, Knell's single, and sacrifices by Sunday and Carroll. The enthusiasm was squelched in the last half, when Burdick hit safe, reached third on passed balls, and scored the winning run on Denny's single. Smith was presented with a gold watch as he came to bat the first time in the second game. Lynch's umpiring was something terrible, Pittsburg getting much the worst of it in both games. Score of the first game:

PITTSBURG. INDIANAPOLIS. Sunday, m 1 2 4 0 0 Hines, m. 1 0 0 6 Carroll, c. 1 2 1 1 0 Denny, 3.. 0 0 2 9 1 Seery, 1... 0 Beckley, 1 1 1 12 0 0 Bassett, 2. 1 Miller, L. . 1 3 6 2 1 Glass'k, s.. 0 Kuehne s. 0 2 1 3 0 M'G'chy, r. 1 2 3 Clevel'd, 3 1 1 0 0 0 Sch'n'k, 1, 0 2 10 1 Coleman, r 1 2 0 0 0 Buckley, c. 0 Staley, p., 0 1 1 7 0 Shreve, p., 0 0 010 Totals' .. 6 14 27 22 2 Totals .. 3 6 27 17 3

Earned runs-Pittsburg, 5; Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hits-Kuehne, Coleman, Miller (2), Bas-

Stolen bases-Sunday, Miller, Coleman, Hines (2), Glasscock, McGeachy, Schoeneck, Buckley. First base on bails Smith, Hines, Bassett Hit by pitched ball-Beckley. Struck out-By Staley, 4; by "hreve, 4.

First base on errors-Pittsburg, 2; Indianapolis, 1 Time-1:45. Umpire-Lynch.

Score of the second game: PITTSBURG. INDIANAPOLIS. O Hines, m . O Carroll, c., 1 111 1 1 Denny, 3., 2 2 0 3 Beckley, 11 2 6 0 O Bassett, 2. 0 1 Glasc'k, s.. 1 0 0 Kuehne, s. 0 0 0 4 0 M'Ge'hy, r 0 1 0 0 Clev la'd, 30 0 1 0 0 S'hoen'k, 1 0 0 11 0 Coleman, r 1 2 1 0 0 Buckley, c 1 0 3 Knell, p... 0 1 0 7 1 Burdick, p 1 2 0 Totals. 6 10 25 14 3 Totals. 7 6 27 14

Earned Runs-Pittsburg, 4. Two-base Hits-Smith. Hines. Stolen Bases-Smith, Hines, Seery. First Base on Balls-Smith, Schoeneck, Denny,

One man out when the winning run was scored.

Soery (2), Buckley. Hit by Pitched Ball-Glasscock, Bassett. First Base on Errors-Pittsburg, 2: Indianapolis, 1. Struck Out-By Knell, 5; by Burdick, 1. Passed Ball-Carroll. Wild Pitches-Knell, 1; Burdick, 1. Time-1:55. Umpire-Lynch.

Other League Games.

NEW YORK, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 0. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25. - The New York Giants shut out the Philadelphias to-day by hard batting and faultless fielding. Keefe was invulperable, while Buffinton's drops were hit hard in two innings. Tiernan's stick work was the feature of the game. He was at bat four times, and made a single, a double, a triple and a home run. Irwin crossed the plate for the Philadelphias in the third inning, but Fogarty, who was at bat blocked Ewing to keep him from touching Irwin, and the umpire at first declared Irwin out, but after a long kick sent him back to third base. Attendance, 6,924. Score:

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. R B PO A Andr's, m 0 0 0 0 0 Ewing, c... 2 3 0 0 Rich'son, 2 2 2 Fogarty, r. 0 0 O Tiernan, r. 20 4 0 Ward, s 0 O Connor, 1. Farrar, 1 .. 0 1 1 O'Ro'rke, 10 0 1 Clem'uts. c 0 0 6 Mulvey, 3, 0 0 1 1 Whitney, 30 3 2 1 Sl't'ry, m., 0 Buff'n'to, p 0 0 0 4 0 Welch, p... 1 Totals... 0 5 24 15 3 Totals... 7 13 27 13 0 Score by innings:

Philadelphia...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 New York 0 0 1 0 4 0 2 0 1-7 Earned runs-New York, 5. Two-base hits-Bastian, Richardson, Tiernan, Whitney, Three-base hits-Ewing, Tiernan. Home run-Tiernan. Stolen bases-Andrews, Ward Double plays -- Irwin and Farrar; Ewing and Connor. First base on balls-Andrews, logarty, Mulvey, Connor. First base on errors-New ork, 1. Struck out-Andrews, Fogarty, Bastlan, Ciements (3), Irwin, Richardson, Connor (2), Slattery. Passed ball-Ewing, 1. Wild pitch-Buffinton, 1. Time-2:00. Umpire-Valentine. BOSTON, 8; WASHINGTON, 7.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. - The game here to-day proved interesting because of the closeness of the score and the heavy batting on both sides. The fielding by both teams was uncertain, and more than one half the runs scored were unearned. Score:

BOSTON. WASHINGTON. 1 J'hnst'n, m 1 1 Brown, r .. 1 Myers, 2 ... 1 0 Tate, c aily, r 0 2 Nash, 3 ... 1 O Ray, 8 O'Brien, 1, 1 on'elly, 32 O Glenn, L ... O Higgins, 2. Shock, s ... 1 1 Clarks'n, p 0 0 0 4 Widner, p. 5 Totals.. 8 14 27 18 Totals... 7 12 24 11

Score by Innings:

Washington 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 1 Boston 1 0 0 2 4 0 1 0 Earned runs-Washington, 2: Boston, 5. Twobase hit-Tate. Three-base hits-Glenn, Shock. Home run-O Brien. Stolen bases -- Myers, Wilmot, Donnelly (3). Brown, Morrill. Double plays -- Higrins and Morrill; Nash and Ray. First base on balls -Myers (2), Deasly, Donnelly, Morrili (2). First base on errors—Washington, 4; Boston, 1. Struck out-Widner, Tate, Clarkson, Passed ball-Tate. Wild Pitch-Clarkson, 1. Time-1:55. Umpire-

DETRIOT, 4: CHICAGO, L.

to the thousand spectators, and put new hope into their hearts that Detroit might still be able to win a game or two. The game was drowsy till the fourth inning, when the Detroits began to put some life into it. Score:

0 0 Ryan, m. 0 0 0 Scheffl'r, m 0 1 0 0 V'H'n, 1.. 0 1 3 A Chicago game is always interesting, no mat-2 0 0 Duffy, r... 210 0 0 Anson, 1 .. 2 1 Pfeffer, 2., 0 0 Ganzel, 2.. 1 Sutcliffe, s 0 3 0 W'mson, s 0 2 1 Burns, 3.. 0 7 1 0 Daly, c.... 0 0 6 0 8 1 Baldw'n, p 0 0 0 Bennett, c. 0

Totals ... 4 10 27 16 3 Totals. 1 4 27 18 5 Scoro by innings: Earned runs .- Detroit, 3; Chicago, 1. Two-base hit-Ganzel. Three-base hit-Conway. Home runs-When released from durance the men had not Brouthers, Anson. Stolen base-Brouthers. Double Proutners, Anson. Stolen base—Brouthers. Double plays—Conway, Bennett and Brouthers; Pfeffer and Anson. First base on balls—Twitchell, Brouthers. First base on errors—Detroit, 4; Chicago, 2. Struck out—White, Conway, Twitchell, Sheffler, Baldwin (2), Anson, Ryan. Wild pitch—Baldwin. Time—1:40. Umpire—Daniels.

American Association.

CINCINNAM, 10; BALTIMORE, 4. CINCINNATI, Aug. 25. - The Cincinnatis played with something of their old vim to-day against Baltimore, and won handily. The game abounded in brilliant plays, Shindle and Corkhill both doing magnificent work. The reduction of the tariff was the incentive which attracted a crowd of over 4,000 people. Score:

CINCINNATI. BALTIMORE. Nicol, r... 2 1 0 0 0 Purcell, r.. 1 0 1
Bligh, r... 0 0 0 0 Griffin, m.. 0 0 2
McPhee, 2. 2 3 3 4 1 S'mm're a 0 1 O Tucker, 1. 1 2 10 Carp'ter, 30 0 Fennelly, s 0 0 3 1 Shindle, 3.1 0 Fulmer, c 0 1 5 1 veenan, c.. 1 0 Kilroy, p.. 0 0 0 4 0 Viau, p. ... 1 Totals . 10 12 27 14 2

Earned runs-Cincinnati, 9; Baltimore, 4. Twobase hit-Tebeau. Three-base hits-Reilly, Keenan, would have won, as they played a fine up-hill Corkill, Keenan, Golsby, Shindle. Double playsgame, and batted Burdick rather freely. Hines's Sommers, Greenwood, Tucker: Fulmer, Greenwood; Fenuelly, McPhee, Reilly. First base on balls-Pur-cell (2). Griffin, Greenwood (2), Reilly Corkhill, Te-Knell's wild throw, and Glasscock's being hit by bean, Keenan, Viau. First base on errors.—Cincinnati, 1: Baltimore, 2. Struck out.—Fennelly (2), Tebean, Viau, Former.

ST. LOUIS, 1; CLEVELAND, 0. two more in the third, and it looked a sure thing. | Cleveland clubs played a fine game to-day. The | gossip from time to time. I received a letter In the fourth, Carroll's single, and a steal, and | pitchers were very effective, and Keas, for the home team, did remarkably well. Score:

CLEVELAND. Str'k'r, 2... 0 1 0 4 0 Latham, 3. 0 0 3 McKean, s. 0 1 1 5 1 Robins'n, 20 0 Faatz, 1 0 1 13 0 0 O'Neil, L ... 0 0 H't'ling, m 0 0 3 0 1 Comisk'y,10 0 Gilks, I ... 0 0 0 0 0 M'C'rty, r.. 0 0 Hogan r... 0 1 1 0 0 Lyons, m.. 0 0 Alberts, 3. 0 0 1 3 0 White, s... 0 0 Snyder, c.. 0 0 3 0 0 Boyle, c... 1 1 5 2 0 Keas, p.... 0 1 2 3 0 Hudson, p. 0 3 2 8 0 Totals... 0 5 24 16 2 Totals... 1 4 27 17 4 Score by innings:

Cleveland...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 Two-base hit—Fastz. Three-base hit—Stricker. Stolen bases—Stricker, Albert, Keas, Latham. Double play—Hudson and Robinson. First base on balls-Robinson, Boyle, Stricker, Snyder. Hit by pitched ball-Hogan. First base on errors-Cleve-land, 2: St. Louis, 2. Struck out-Robinson, White (2), Faatz, Gilks, Hogan (2), Albert.

ATHLETICS, 16; LOUISVILLE, 2. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 .- The Athletics easily got the hang of Ewing's delivery this afternoon, and they banged him around with harrowing regularity. The visitors, to make matters worse, played like so many chumps in the field, and the game degenerated into a farce. The Athletics played a grand game in the field, not

LOUISVILLE. 3 1 0 0 Mack, 2.. 0 0 0 Collins, m 1 2 Stovey, L. 2 2 9 0 0 Hecker, 1.. 0 0 Bierb'u'r,21 2 1 2 0 Ch'mb'n, r 0 Gleason, s. O 0 3 0 K'rins, r, 10 R'b'ns'n.c. 2 3 14 1 0 Cross, l, c.. 0 Seward, p. 1 1 2 10 0 Werrick, 3. 0 0 Poorman r 2 3 0 0 0 V'ghn, c, 1.0 0 - Ewing, p.. 0 1 0 3 Totals .. 16 19 27 18 0

Totals.. 2 10 27 15 12 Earned runs-Athletics, 8; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits-Larkin, Bauer, Poorman. Three-base hits-Larkin, Bauer. Stolen bases-Robinson, Poorman, Collins. Double play-Gleason, Bauer and Larkin. First base on balls-Larkin, Seward. Hit by pitched ball--Hecker. First base on errors--Athletics, 6. Struck out--Lyons, Mack, Collins, Wolf, Chamber-lain, Kerins, Cross, Werrick (3), Ewing.

KANSAS CITY, 1; BROKLLYN, 0. NEW YORK, Aug. 25.-There was an attendance of over 7,000 people at Washington Park, Brooklyn, to-day, at the Brooklyn-Kansas City game, the change to 25 cents admission giving a boom to the ticket sales. The game was slow and tiresome. A lively lecture was given to the

home club in its club-house before the game by President Byrne, but seemed to be without ef-KANSAS CITY. Pinckn'y,30 0 3 1 0 M'T'm'y,m 0 1 2 0 O'Brien, 1. 0 1 3 0 0 Barkley, 2. 0 0 8 5 1 0 0 0 Davis, 3.... 0 0 2 0 0 Burns, m., 0 Foutz, r... 0 1 0 0 0 Phillips, 1. 1 0 10 0 Orr, 1... 0 0 9 1 0 Donohue, c 0 0 1 0 Smith, s.. 0 0 0 3 0 Hamilt'n, r 0 0 2 0 Bushong, c 0 2 5 0 2 Cline, 1.... 0 2 1 0 0 4 1 Esterday, s 0 0 1 2 Burd'k, 2. 0 1 4 3 0 Porter, p.. 0 0 0 3

- Brennan, c 0 0 0 3 2

Brooklyn......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Kansas City......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 * 1 Stolen bases-O'Brien, Burne, Cline. Double plays -Barkley and Phillips; Esterday, Barkley and Phillips: Smith, Burdock and Orr. First base on balls-O'Brien (2). Hit by pitched ball-O'Brien. First base on errors-Brooklyn, 2; Kansas City, 1. Struck out-Burdock Barkley, Esterday.

Record of the Clubs. LEAGUE. Lost. Per Cent Thicago..... 55 Pittsburg..... 43

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. St. Louis ... Cincinnati..... 57 Louisville 36 Cleveland...... 34 Kansas City..... 32 Batting and Fielding. ing. Buses. 17 Buckley

Burdisk090 Base-Ball Notes. Up to yesterday Denny and Hines bad each made ninety-nine base hits. It is said that Henry Boyle was laid off without pay after Friday's game at Pittaburg. The Nationals and Whens play this afternoon at Brighton Beach. They are evenly matched.

The O., I. & W. railway nine defeated the Brownsburg club at Brownsburg, yesterday, by a score of 6 to 2. The Kelly Browns have issued a challenge to play the Grand Avenues this afternoon, at the Woodruff grounds.

In twenty-eight games recently Williamson had accepted 128 chances and made but five errors-s remarkable record. Before a game in Pittsburg recently, Williamson and Carroll amused the crowd by wreatling a bout at catch-as-catch-can.

And so Esterbrook has been released. Indianapolis may regret this step before the sea-son is over. -New York Sun. The St. Louis Browns want the pennant so badly that a number of them offered to chip in

\$50 a piece to help the management buy another first class pitcher. That's the proper spirit. The When Base-ball Club has been organized. It now has one of the strongest ball teams in the DETRIOT. Aug. 25.—To-day's game between city, and is ready to play any club. It has the entirely satisfactory to himself. If anyone has ters, if they thought their bost a little slow and the Chicagos was a surprise following players: Doremins, c; R. Sowders. a right to kick it's the girls who don't like snuff.

ef; Lucid, If and p: Bray, p; Goble, ss; Burkett, 3b; Armitage, 1b; R. Schaub, rf; Hassmer, se;

Wm. Thompson, 2b. The late pitcher Furguson last spring predicted that Sanders would develop into one of the star pitchers of the League. It begins to look as if this prediction was going to become

ter what the score. And why? Because Anson makes his men play their best all the time, and does not let up a bit when ahead or get discouraged when behind .- Boston Herald. New York's feat, in making five runs in the ninth inning, in Friday's game, has hardly been equaled, all things considered. More runs than

that have been made in the ninth inning, but not when the club had made but one run in the previous eight innings. Hutchinson, of the Des Moines club, is a Harvard graduate. In the opening inning of a recent game he was surprised to see the first six men at the bat line the ball for safe hits. After three

men had been retired Shafer coached him to recite a Latin prayer, to the great amusement of Halliday. It changed the luck. There was nothing about the victory of the Indianapolis club yesterday afternoon to encourage its friends. Pittsburg had in a very poor excuse of a pitcher, and Indianapolis should have won the game without half trying, yet the least turn of fortune would have changed victory to defeat. There is not another club in the League or Association but would have won

the game easily. The regular patrons of the Philadelphia grounds have noticed a marked improvement in Arthur Irwin's playing this season. The reason for it is that for the first time in four years Irwin is physically in condition to play. Few people are aware that the clever little short-stop has, during the past four years, played ball when he should have been in bed under medical treatment. In 1884, in trying to pick up a ball that Denny first tried to get he sustained an injury from which he suffered excruciating pain.

Charles Baldwin, the Detroits' ex-left-handed twirler, received a telegram yesterday from Auson asking him to name his terms for the balance of the season to pitch for the Chicagos. Baldwin said haif an hour afterward that it had not induced him to change his idea of retiring for awhile. He would take a little time to consider the matter. Coupled with a statement which he made about the same time that he felt better than he has for two years, it looks very much as if he would open negotiations with Anson. It would be a matter of sore regret to the De-troits if Baldwin should help the Chicagos win the pennant, after the directors had released him for disability.

A Cleveland correspondent writes: "I see signs in the air and on the wall of the one big CLEVELAND, Aug. 25 .- The St. Louis and | league, about which there has been fragmentary from an Eastern man, usually well-posted on the bigger and club moves in the game, last Sunday. He sees the big league forming for 1889, and put down either ten or twelve clubs for i. He suspects a move for the pooling of issues and formation of one club in Philadelphis, this club, with Boston, Brooklyn, New York and Baltimore or Washington, to form the Eastern contingent. Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Pittsburg and Indianapolis are to make up the Western division, and the league is to work under a 50-cent tariff and the percent-

> Racing at Chicago. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.-The fifth and closing day of the Northwestern Breeders' trotting meeting was a successful one all around. Six thousand people were present, and they were amply repaid by witnessing some splendid trotting and pacing. The betters were all at sea, as each heat in nearly every race was won by some different horse, and not a favorite won a race on to-day's card. The track was fast, and in the free-for-all pace some remarkably fast time was

made. The unfinished four-year-old race, which was left over from the night before, was first called. Lady Bullion won the fifth heat, Brown being drawn, having stepped on a nail. The sixth heat was then left between Eminence and Lady Bullion. splendid race followed, and at its end it looked like a dead heat, and the judges gave the heat and race to the former. The first regular race on the card was a trot for the 2:24 class for \$1.000. It brought out Almont, Earl McGregor, Plane Boy, and Chance. The McGregor horse was a favorite, selling for \$25 against the field, which brought \$12. Six heats were required to decide the event. Plano Boy failed to make a winning in the first three, but captured the last three rather handily, and thereby took the race. Best time, 2:214. .

The free-for-all pace only brought out four borses but they were cracks. Mike Wilkes, Raven Boy, Wilcex and Toledo Girl were the names. Wilkes became the favorite at the start. During the three heats, which were won in one, two, three order by Raven Boy, the son of George Wilkes never finished better than third. The best time was 2:15%. The third event was a trot for the 2:38 class

for \$1,000. A field of eight horses was presented, of which Ventas was selected as the winner. Jim Fuller surprised all by taking the race in three straight heats. Best time, 2:261 After the second race, You Bet, with running mate. made an attempt to beat his own record of 2:052. He broke badly during the first heat and finished under the wire in the slow time of 2:16. The second heat was a phenomenal pace. You Bet broke once and finished in 2:07. The third attempt was a repetition of the first and

The summaries are appended. Unfinished four-year-old race for a stake, with \$250 added: best three in five: Eminence..... 2 1 1 2 3 1 Brown.......... 3 3 1 2 dr. Lady Bullion... 1 2 2 3 1 2 Time of two heats trotted to-day-2:2414,2:2314. First Race-2:24 class; purse, \$1,000, of which

second, third and fourth money. Best three in Plano Boy 2 4 2 1 1 1 Chance 4 2 1 2 4 Almont......... 1 3 3 3 2 2 Earl McGregor. 3 1 4 4 3 3 Time-2:23, 2:224, 2:23, 2:2112, 2:234, 2:24. Second Race-Free-for-all pacing; purse, \$2, 000. of which second, third and fourth moneys;

Totals.. 1 3 27 13 5 | Raven Boy....... 1 1 Toledo Girl........ 2 2 Wilcox 4 4 2 Mike Wilkes 3 3 3 Time-2:204, 2:154, 2:164. Third Race-2:38 class; purse, \$1,000, of which second third and fourth moneys; best three in

Bessie P. 4 7 Little Frank 8 Dis. Time-2:294, 2:264, 2:284.

HUMAN PAPER-WEIGHTS. A Device by Which the Ashes of the Dead

Are Changed Into Mantel Ornaments. Philadelphia Record. "That," said a Philadelphia artist to a reporter, pointing to a highly-polished paper-weight on his desk, "might be the mortal remains of one of my ancestors, or of some dead friend."

"Might be what!" exclaimed the puzzled re-"Why, my grandfather or my mother-in-law," responded the artist. "I mean to say that it is within the bounds of probability that within a few years one can have the ashes of all his dead friends or relatives gathered about his desk, or on his parlor table, for that matter, in just such

The reporter continued to look puzzled.

shape as that paper-weight."

"I see," said the artist, "that you have no idea of the new process, which is about to be patented, by which ashes may be treated chemically, so that they can be compressed into a mass as hard and as easily polished as a block of marble. Well, there is such a process, and don't see why it should not be utilized in the preparation of the ashes of the dead taken from a crematory retort, so that they may be pressed into any shape which the grief-stricken relatives may take a fancy to. Take, for instance, my mother-in-law again. Why could I not have had her body cremated and by the new process molded in the shape of a witch, or the ashes of my first wife made to represent a viragel Or, going to the other extreme, why should we not have the figures of angels, or of gods, or such other devices as would suit one's fancy, placed about the house, fashioned from the compressed ashes of the dear departed? The molds might, if that was thought advisable, be made so as to give us the very features of the dead, and we could thus have all that was mortal of them with us in the ashes at least, if not in the flesh." Strange as it may appear at first blush, the artist was in dead earnest, and said that he knew of the patent process and had some hopes of soon seeing it applied practically to the ashes of a dead friend, which, as yet, repose in an urn in one of the cemetery vanits of this city.

The Giris Should Kick. "Old Man Thurman" is determined to stop short of nothing which he thinks is going to enhance his popularity and secure the red bandanna votes. In the neighborhood of Port Huron yesterday he wound up a comewhat tedious afternoon by kiseing what the dispatches call "a bevy of beautiful girls." The scene is described as having been particularly touching. No one is going to complain if the old gentleman sees fit to indulge in this sort of campaigning. It's perfectly legitimate, and is doubtless entirely satisfactory to himself. If anyone has PLAIN TARIFF LESSON.

Why a Dollar Goes Further in Europe Than in America. One day, a year ago, I saw an intelligent mechanic planing a piece of iron in a Belgian machine-shop. He was a very skilled workman and received 80 cents per day, a high price for a mechanic on the continent. Then 1 told him that our American mechanics received from \$2 to \$3 per day for the same work, he seemed surprised and said: "And provisions are cheaper in America and

could live cheaper there than here!"

"How do you know that?" I asked. "Because," said he, "I buy American bacon and American flour here in Brussels. American bacon is a penny a pound cheaper here than our bacon, and then your provisions have to be brought here. Fresh pork is sold for 18 cents per pound at the market here, while I can buy your American bacon for 11 cents. I could live on less money in America than I can here. I know I could make a dollar go further there where pork and flour is cheap than here in Belgium, provided I ate no more there than here." 'Yes." I said, "You could live there cheaper than here if you ate the same things, but you would not do it. Now what do you eat here!"
"Well, sir." he said, as he placed his left hand on his brow thoughtfully, "I have five children —seven mouths to feed. Now I buy seven pounds of American bacon a week, besides American flour. My wife cuts this bacon into seven pieces. She hashes it up, puts in potatoes, mangel wurzels, turnips, and sifts in some flour and it makes a nice stew. We eat this stew three times a day. "Do you have coffee! "Oh, no; we can't afford that."

"Pies and cakes!"

"You are joking!" "Do you have butter! "Oh, no; we have plain bread. That's all. I told this mechanic that in slave times in America seven slaves would have received three and one-half pounds of bacon each, or twenty-four and one-half pounds for the seven.

"And my family of seven treemen only eat seven pounds!" he exclaimed. "That is it," I said. "And seven soldiers in the American army draw twenty-eight pounds of pork a week to your seven. "But," I continued, "our American mechanics who get \$2 and \$3 a day because of our protective tariff, often say that a dollar will go further

in Europe than in America." "We do make it go further," said the mechante, as his eyes moistened, "but we starve ourselves to do it. The question with us is not how to make or save money, but shall we al-ways have enough to eat? Shall we never

"It is cold," I see, I continued, and do you wear no woolen coat!" "Woolen coat!" he exclaimed. "You are joking again. Woolen coat!" he repeated, half musingly. "Woolen coat! Why, gentlemen wear them in Belgium and France, not workingmen. wear a woolen coat the other workmen would laugh at me. We do make a dollar go further in Europe than in America, surely, and we do it by scrimping in clothing and food."

When I got home to America I went into a mechanics' boarding-house in Fort Plain. The men were dressed in woolen coats like gentlemen in Brussels. Their wages were \$2.50 per day instead of \$0 cents. The table groaned with roast beef, boiled chicken, white bread, coffee, butter and cake. It was a dinner for a Prince in Belgium. No one asked "shall we always have food or shall we never actually starve?" They talked about buying houses. " shall put \$200 in the bank this year," said one. Another wore a diamond in his scarf. All had watches, and many lighted cigars after the meal that cost more than the poor Belgian's whole

meal, and then remarked: "They say a dollar goes further in Europe where they have free trade and low wages than it does here where we have protective tariff and noticed one handsome mechanic didn't eat at

all. He looked at the chicken, clawed over the ple, and finally sipped his coffee and said: "I've got dyspepsia, boys. Too many fried oysters last night. I'm off my feed. I guess I'll take some Apolliparis water and then "Yes," I thought, "a dollar does go farther in

Europe than in America, for the price of that Apollinaris water and cigar would have gone a whole day in Belgium with the big family of a poor mechanic whose labor is unprotected. The status of the Belgium mechanic results from 200 years of free trade. The status of the American mechanic results from forty years of protec-Workmen, when you vote think of this.

BLI PERKINS. PENSION LEGISLATION.

The Course of Duplicity Toward the Soldiers Pursued by Colonel Matson.

The record of Courtland C. Matson on pension legislation is being shown up in true colors, and long before the November election every soldier in Indiana will know of his duplicity. Matson is, as everybody knows, chairman of the House committee on invalid pensions, and being a Republican party. It was under the first Remember of the political party that has control of publican administration that women were given that branch of Congress, he has power to shape all legislation concerning pensions. He has been heralded by Democrats all over Indiana as the soldiers' champion, as the special guardian of their interests. With this claim before us, it is pertinent to inquire into its truthfulnees. With over five hundred petitions on file in his committee-room, begging him to take action on bills indorsed by soldiers, he has stendfastly refused to do so and attempted to have one passed which for stupidity has no equal. The Grand Army bill, asking for \$12 per month as the minimum pensions for soldiers totally disabled, was thrown aside and Matson's heartless bill substituted by his committee. It proposes to give to a totally disabled soldier such a pension per month as will equal one cent per day for the time he was in actual service. Under this bill a soldier must have remained in actual service 1,200 days to entitle him to a pension of \$12 per month. Suppose a soldier enlisted and served ninety days, and at the end of that time came home with his body full of rebel lead. Under Matson's bill he would be entitled to ninety cents a month. In his report in favor of this provision Matson said: "If one receives not enough, it is because he did not serve enough. For the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities." In other words, if a broken-down soldier can not support himself on \$10.80 a year he must go to the poor-house. And the man who

makes this statement has the audacity to claim to be the soldiers' champion, and on this record asks for their support. Immediately after his nomination as candidate for Governor, Matson hurried back to Congress and introduced a bill to repeal the limitation and extend the time for the arrearages of pensions so as to give the benefit of the arrenrages act to all claimants up to the present time. This was a piece of buncombe on the part of Matson. He knew the bill would not rass, and he introduced it only after a tacit understanding with the Speaker that it would not be taken off the calendar, and would therefore not be considered in the House. From the hour that Mr. Matson introduced this bill the Republicans have been trying to get it to a vote, but without success. Matson affected deep interest in the passage of the bill, but when the supreme test came, last week, he was forced to tacitly acknowledge that he was not in earnest, and did not desire his own bill to become a law. Mr. Matson had the floor when pension measures were being discussed, and could have asked for and secured consideration of any pension bill on the calendar. He was reminded of it by Republicane, who called to him, "Call up your arrearages bill." It was a critical moment, for he was forced to either show that he was in earnest or publicly acknowledge his insincerity. He chose the latter; and, amid confusion, sat down. Further proof of his demagogism is not needed, and he is placed in the position of double-dealing with the soldiers, whose especial friendship be has always claimed. The soldiers of Indiana will not do much yelling this fall for their "cuampion," Hon. C. C. Matson.

SENATOR VANCE TELLS THE STORY. What the Governor of North Carolina Said to the Governor of South Carolina.

Senator Vance and party left for Washington early this morning. They were entertained at a private dinner last night, at which the Senator was asked what the Governor of North Carolina really said to the Governor of South Carolina, and how it happened. Said he:

"That story is a national scandal. It is perfeetly astonishing how it has gone over the country and how long it has been going, but there is a good deal of truth in it. It was during the war. I was Governor of North Carolina and Bonham was Governor of South Carolina. Things had got pretty badly run down, and we were not only short of estables, but, alas! also of drinkables. I had been in correspondence with Bonham by wire, and one day, at the end of a business message, I put 'Have you anything to drink down there! If so, send me a drink, for it is swful dry here. He replied Nothing to drink here but water, and that bad. The Yanks have cleaned us out.' To that I answered in the words that gave rise to this scandal: 'Well, if that is so, it will be a long time between drinks.' The expression went like wildfire, and soon it was in everybody's mouth. The soldiers, when visiting at each other's quar-

fingers on the table in imitation of the movement of a telegraph operator, and the pantomine was always understood. It gotso that when you wanted a friend to take a drink all you had to do was to commence to tap, and it was always effective. I have regretted over and over the use of that expression, for everywhere I go I feel called upon to respond to the tapping."

FORCE OF NATURAL GAS.

The Tremendous Power Kept Under Ground and Under Lock and Kev. Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.
Although the wells about Findlay are under control, the tubing is anchored, and the awful force is held under by gates and levers of steel. it is impossible to escape a feeling of awe in this region at the subterranean energies which seem adequate to blow the whole country heavenward. Some of the wells were opened for us. Opening a well is unscrewing the service pipe and letting the full force of the gas issue from the pipe at the mouth of the well. When one of these wells is thus opened the whole town is aware of it by the roaring and quaking of the air. The first one exhibited was in a field a mile and a half

from the city. As the first freedom from the clamps and screws the gas rushed out in such density that it was visible. Although we stood several rods from it, the roar was so great that one could not make himself heard shouting in the ear of his neighbor. The geologist stuffed cotton in his ears and tied a shawl about his head and, assisted by the chemist, stood close to the pipe to measure the flow. The chemist, who had not taken the precautions to protect himself, was quite deaf for some time after the experiment. A four-inch pipe, about sixty feet in length, was then screwed on and the gas ignited as it issued from the end on the ground. The roaring was as before. For several feet from the end of the tube there was no flame, but beyond was a sea of fire sweeping the ground and rioting high in the air—billows of red and yellow and blue flame, fierce and hot enough to consume everything within reach. It was an awful display of power.

We had a like, though only a momentary, display at the famous Karg well, an eight-millionfeet well. This could only be turned on for a few seconds at a time, for it is in connection with the general system. If the gas is turned off, the fires in the houses and factories would go out, and if it were turned on again without notice the rooms would be full of gas, and an explosion follow an attempt to re-light it. This danger is now being removed by the invention of an automatic valve in the pipe, supplying each fire, which will close and lock when the flow of gas ceases, and admit no more gas until it is opened. The ordinary pressure for house service is about two pounds to the square inch. The Karg well is on the bank of the creek, and the discharge-pipe through which the gas (though not its full force) was turned for our astonishment extends over the water. The roar was like that of Niagara; When lighted billows of flame rolled over the water, brilliant in color and fantastic in form, with the fury and rage of conflagration enough to strike the spectator with terror. I have never seen another display of natural force so impressive as this. When this flame issues from an upright pipe, the great mass of fire rises eighty feet into the air, leaping and twisting in fiendial fury. For six weeks after this well was first epened its constant roaring shook the nerves of the town, and by night its flaming torch lit up the heavens and banished darkness. With the aid of this new agent anything seems possible.

WOMEN IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Methods in Which the Women Are Interesting Themselves for the Republican Party. Mary H. Krout, in Chicago Inter Ocean.
The interest which the Republican women in

Indiana are taking in the campaign this year recalls war times, when they used to meet to serape lint, knit socks, and sew for the soldiers -the time when clothing and provisions were carried to the village churches, packed and sent to the front. In the country towns they have always been expected to appear in the procession as Justice, the Goddess of Liberty and other mythological characters, giving it a touch of picturesqueness which the gaudy and varied uniforms of the men could not wholly supply. This year, however, they seem to be employe in a more practical way. They have formed clubs in many places for systematic, persona work; those who can write are exerting their influence through the columns of the newspapers; those who can speak will help in that way. Their temperance societies and literary clubs have developed this latter faculty astonishingly within the past four years, and it will be no uncommon thing for women to speak at political meetings to be held between now and November There are several reasons for this enthusiasm. In the first place, they recognize in General Harrison a man of the purest morality, a man who has been true to all the obligations of husband and father; whose life has been ordered in accordance with the strictest laws of purity and honor. In the second place, they realize that all the recognition and advancement women have received they have received at the hands of the appointments in the government offices. It has been under succeeding Republican administrations that they have been given first-class postoffices, pension offices, and other places. That they have any recognition at the hands of the Democratic party has been purely a mat-ter of policy. They have retained and appointed as few as possible. All who could be discharged have been, that their salaries might be paid to ters of General Burnside, who had been employed in the postoffice here for years. His example has been followed by every Democrat in the country, who dared to imitate his exam-ple. All these things have stirred up the righteous indignation of Indiana women, and they are working for Republican success now, precisely as they worked to aid the Union cause during the war.

Democratic voters. The very first official act of Postmaster Jones was to discharge the daugh-

SENATOR BOOTH AT HOME.

He Tells the People of California About General Harrison and Indiana. Sacramento Record-Union. Ex-Senator Booth has returned from a visit to his old home in Indiana. He is a personal friend of Mr. Harrison, the Republican candidate for President, and visited him while in Indianapolis. Governor Booth says Mr. Harrison is exceedingly popular with all classes in Indiana, and predicts that he will certainly carry that State at the election in November. Concerning the effort of the California Democracy to make capital out of the fact that Mr. Harrison commanded one of the volunteer companies at Indianapolis during the labor troubles, organized to preserve the peace, Governor Booth says that at that time the Democratic Governor, "Blue Jeans" Williams, called upon Genera ·Harrison to command all the troops called out, but he declined. The company General Harrison commanded was raised for the sole purpose of defending property and maintaining order. They guarded the United States arsenal, and in the discharge of their duty not a gun was fired, a blow struck, or an assault made. The trouble at Indianapolis followed on the heels of the Pittsburg riots, and citizens, regardless of politics, were united for the preservation of life and property. A number of leaders in the trouble were arrested and convicted, but through the interposition of General Harrison, who claimed that the purpose of the law had been fulfilled, they were set free. His act was that of a good, law-abiding citizen; and there is no fair-minded man in Indianapolis—be he a Democrat or a Republican-who does not to this day commend General Harrison warmly for the position he took at that time, and no one sounded his praise lounder at that time than did the Democratic Governor of that State. When the Republicans of Indianapolis paraded the streets of that city in honor of General Harrison's nomination, great numbers of Democratic homes along the line of march were illuminated and decorated. He is popular with all classes, and with none more so than the laborers. whom the Democratic press claim are arrayed against him. Senator Booth speaks in the best terms of General Harrison's ability, claiming for him a recor of high statesmanship. Governor Booth spent a couple of weeks in New York, and he says wherever he went he found the party united and confident of winning in the coming contest. The all-absorbing topic of conversation was free trade and protection, and many Democrats who have never affiliated with the Republican party are in harmony with it for the protection of American labor, and will vote for Harrison. He

for him, for obvious reasons.

spent several days in Canada, and says Cleve-

land will rup well with the Canadians, who are

A Grandfather at Thirty-Five. Macon (Ga.) Telegraph. Augusta claims to have the youngest grand father in the United States in the person of Mr. James Lindsay, who will be thirty-five years old this month. Mr. Lindsey is a machinist and when he was seventeen years old married Miss Melvins Lewis. When Mr. Lindsay was eighteen years old he became the father of a boy, who was named William. William, on the night of his exteenth birthday, last June a year ago, ran away and was married to Miss Mary Connors, nineteen years old. On the first day of this mouth young Lindsay became the father of a bey. Mrs. William Lindsay died on the 10th, but the baby is living.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla is justly considered the

THE SURRENDER OF ATLANTA.

A Glimpse of General Sherman as He Appeared to Southern Eyes. Atlanta Constitution. Beyond the red clay fortress, over the fragments of army wagons and calssons, with eyes

averted from the skulls and bones that gleamed like so many white horrors in the firee sunlight, the little band with the flag of truce rode on, the major at the head. They passed the rifle-pits and entrenchments of the enemy. Not a human being, not a living thing was in sight. Two, three, tour miles, and not a sign of the enemy. A sudden turn in the road brought them face to face with a marching detachment of men in blue. A brief halt, a burried explanation. A federal colonel rode up to the spot and asked a few questions. The white flag, the appearance of the strangers in citizens' garb, and the .calm, measured words of Mayor Calhoun artisfied the officer, and an orderly was at once detailed to guide the visitors to the commander's

When the Mayor and his friends were introduced to General Sheridan they saw before them a man of forty-five who looked fully ten years older. His bronzed face, seamed with lines of care, and his eyes told a tale of sleepless nights. His wrinkled brow and his rough, closelytrimmed beard, together with his weather-beaten field uniform, made him look like anything but a holiday soldier, and his appearance contrasted striking with the glitter and flaring colors of Still there was an air of leadership and com-

the imposing staff around him. mand about this man, and the messengers from Atlanta would have picked him out among a million. There was nothing stately or dignified about him. His face showed that it had never been a handsome one, and his head, phenomon ally large and bulging at the top, sloped precipi tately down to the neck at its back. The pemany officers at the beginning of the war to insist that its owner was mentally unbalanced, but our followers of the white flag did not waste any time in such idle speculations. They saw Slocum's corps moving rapidly onward, and not a moment was to be lost in stating their busi-

The stern commander, after a searching scrutiny of the faces before him, looked down at the ground, while Mayor Calhoun quietly informed him of the helpless condition of the city, and briefly surrendered it on condition that life, liberty and private proterty should be protected.

Then the General looked up again, and in a curt, business-like way said that he would grant the conditions requested. He said that the civil authorities had taken the proper course in seeking him, and expressed the hope that their rela-tions would be pleasant and satisfactory. "But this is war, you know," he said in his That won't hurt good citizens, but it will play the devil with the bad ones." "Now that we have surrendered," remarked

at once?" The General darted a quick glance at him. "Come in!" he answered, "I think some of my men are already there—they are marching in that direction as fast as they can walk." With a few words of parting the committee

started to return. "One word more," said Sherman. "I suppose it is understood that none of your people will fire He was assured that nothing of the kind would occur, and the Mayor and the others then rode beck to the city, entering it with the advance guard of the federals only a few hundred yards behind them.

Shortly after midday the streets were blue with companies and regiments of federals. All night the wagons and troops were moving into the city, and the next day the place was crowded. There were billiard-rooms and drinking saloons over some of the stores, and bills were out advertising a minstrel show for that night on Decatur street.

A dozen generals occupied the best houses, in some cases compelling the original occupants-to move into other quarters. General Sherman established himself very comfortably in the present high-school building on the corner of Mitchell and Washington streets, and engaged for a housekeeper an old lady who two days before had been denouncing him as a savage for whom even the worst fate was too good. The two got along very agreeably, and in less than a week the housekeeper told her friends that the General was the nicest man in the world and had been shamefully slandered.

THE POOL OF BETHESDA.

It Has Been Discovered at Last with Reasouable Certainty.

"We have generally an announcement to make, but not often of so much importance as that of this day. It is the discovery of the pool of Bethesda" So writes Mr. Walter Besant in the Quarterly Statement issued by the Pales-tine Exploration Fund. He is jubilant, as all Palestine enthusiasts are likely to be, that a vexed question in regard to a sight is apparently

Bethesda is mentioned only by the fourth evangelist. In the fifth chapter of his gospel John says: "Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market (or gate) a pool which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches." The word translated "pool" in the authorized version is given by some authorities as "swimming bath;" and the same phrase, "pool by the sheep market," is possibly better rendered "sheep-pool." Eusebius explains the occasional red color of the water of this "sheeppool" as being a trace of the carcasses of sheep washed in it before sacrifice; hence the name. There were, according to the Evangelist, five porches, or portices, around the pool. These, Dr. Geikle thinks, charity built for the accommodation of sufferers. It seems to us, however, equally probable that they formed part of the original scheme for the bath. Five porticoes would seem to imply a pentagonal structure; but this is by no means essential. A rectangular pool with a portice on every side, divided by one across the middle, would answer the description.
"Bethesda" (a Hebrew name which was very probably invented by St. John) may mean either "house of mercy" or "the place of the pouring forth" (of water).

At the northeast of modern Jerusalem, close into possession of it they restored the church and handed it over to the Algerian monks. It is near this Church of St. Anne, and in connection with excavations made around it, that the real Pool of Bethesda has recently been discovered by Herr Conrad Schick. There is a courtyard to the northwest of the church, which leads through a newly opened pas sage into another courtyard some fifty feet square. At the north of this latter courtyard there was at one time a small church. Beneath the floor of this sometime church are vaults, and through the floor of these vaults a cistern is reached, cut into the rock to a depth of thirty feet. This cistern is a portion of the original Pool of Bethesda. There is still water in is, but it is difficult to say whence it somes. This in brief is Herr Schick's report of April 5. Since then further excavations have been made, and he has prosecuted more extensive inquiries. A twin pool has been discovered. Further examination will bring more details to light; but it may now fairly be assumed that the two pools, tanks, or cisterns thus discovered really constituted the Pool of Bethesda, "having five porches," where Christ healed the paralytic of eight and thirty years' standing.

THE SUMMIT OF TACOMA. The Ascent Accomplished by a Party Explorers.

Tacoma (W. T.) Special. A claim made by P. B. Van Trump, of Yelm, twenty-seven miles south of this city, that he had twice ascended to the summit of Mount Tacoma, has been confirmed by the successful ascent of the mountain by a party consisting of John Mair, of California, a well-known authority on the subject of mountains and glaciers, and a contributor to scientific journals; William Keith, a California artist of note; A. C. Warner, an enterprising photographer of St. Paul, Minn.; Prof. E. P. Ingraham, of Seattle; Mrs. D. W. Basse, Charles Piper, N. O. Booth, H. Loomis, of the same city, and Mr. Van Trump, who accompanied the party somewhat in the capacity of ploneer.

The expedition started from Yeim on the 9th inst, the approach to the mountain being by the Succotash Valley road and the trail to the Long Mire Springs, fifty-one miles; thence four miles by a faint trail to a point on the Nesq Valley river near its glacier; thence across the river by a still fainter trail, almost skyward, of an exceedingly bigh and densely-wooded part of the mountain, three miles, to a point six thousand feet above sea level, called "Camp of the Clouds." The whole distance traveled was in round numbers sixty miles. A few days were spent at the camp botanizing and sketching. The ascent was commenced at 2 o'clock on the 13th, and after a toilsome march of five and a half hours the party camped ten thousand feet above sea level. An exceedingly disagreeable night, owing to cold and nauses, was spent, and at 4:30 in the morning the ascent was resumed. At noon on the 14th the summit, a high point between the two craters 14,444 feet above sea level, was reached. Mr. Warner, who had toiled under the burden of his camera all the way up, at once began taking negatives, and succeeded in

The craters differ considerably in appearance from their aspect in the years of 1870 and 1883.

There is less cruptive heat and a larger accumumountain are now much more bare than then. | Gain. Address "A E"

The long and unusual rains of the lower country in June last were evidently heavy anomators storms on the mountain top. The claims of Stevens and Van Trump in 1870, and of Balley, Longmire and Van Trump in 1883, that they had reached the summit and had staid all night in the crater, have often been ridiculed, and are still disbelieved by many. New York people will call to mind a controversy in the Nation between Stevens and a member of the Clarence King party, wherein the latter claimed that he had been on the summit, and denied that them are two craters. The negatives taken and the testimony of John Muir will be quite sufficient to finally settle that point.

to finally settle that point.
The party remained on the summit about an hour and a half, and then started to the Came; of the Clouds, which was reached by 7 P. M. All the party were snow blind and bruised. Rest was taken below the snow line, and the party are now exploring the glaciers on both sides of the mountain.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. For Ohio and Indiana-Fair, slighly warmer; southwesterly winds, brisk along the lakes. For Michigan and Wisconsin-Local raine; cooler, except in southern portion of lower Michigan; warmer, variable winds, becoming northwesterly, and brisk along the lakes.

For Illinois-Rain; nearly stationary temperature; variable winds. Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Pre

7 A. M... 30.14 64 66 Swest Clear. 2 P. M... 30.06 83 49 Swest Fair. 7 P. M... 30.06 78 67 Swest Clear. Following is a comparative statement of the couds on of temperature and precipitation on Aug. 20

General Observations. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 7 P. M. ter. Exp. | Max Min. tat'n

ew York city...|30.02| 78| 88| 64 Buffalo, N. Y.... 29.98 70 74
Oswego, N. Y.... 29.92 72 80
Philadelphia, Pa. 30.06 74 86
Pittaburg, Pa. 30.04 74 80
Parkersb'g, W.Va 30.10 72 82
Washington, D.C. 30.08 74 86
Lynchburg, Va. 30.12 72 86 Charlotte, N. C ... 30.12 itusville, Fla... 30.06 80 Pensacola, Fla... 30.10 80 Montgomery, Ala 30.10 80 licksburg, Miss. 30.02 76 New Orleans, La. 30.04 78 Fort Smith, Ark. 30.02 ittle Rock, Ark. 30.04 Galveston, Tex... 29.98 Palestine, Tex. 29.98 80
Abilene, Tex. 29.92 72 82
Ft. Elliott, Tex. 29.94 76 80
San Antonio, Tex 29.96 72 74
El Paso, Tex. 29.78 80 84
Ft. Davis, Tex. 29.92 70
Chattanian Tex. 29.92 70 Chattan'oga, Tenn 30, 12 78 Memphis, Tenn... 30,06 78 Nashville, Tenn... 30,04 82 indianapolis, Ind 30.06 leveland, 0..... 30.02 r'na Hav'n, Mich 29,92 Marquette, Mich. 29.64 Ft. Rawlins, W.T. 30.00 Manistee, Mich. 29.22 S.Ste. Marie, Mich 29.68 Jaioago, Ill..... 29.98 La Crosse, Wis. .. [29.88]

Vitchita, Kan. . 29.92 Concordia, Kan. . 29.98

Salt Lake City 29.74 88 92 T-Trace of precipitation. A London Lunch Party.

"G. W. S.," in New Fork Tribune. Lunch may mean a party of twenty people but whether twenty or two, there is no sere mony. The ladies walk into the dining room by themselves, the men straggle after, and find their way to such seats as suit them. The to St. Stephen's Gate, stands the Church of St. Anne. At the time of the Crimean war it was the talk ripples about the table; if large, ye oreatures next you; men or women, as charged you or superior strategy may have determined Society does not object to serious topics, even to the serious treatment of them; what is objects to is pedantry, pretension, duliness; to that which is heavy as distinguished from the which is serious. It has preferences and atros preferences; but it will endure much. What will not endure is the professor who brings into its presence the solemnities of the lecture-room. or the man who arrives with a mission.

> WARMAN-The funeral of Mrs. Nancy Warman will occur to-day at 2:30 P. M., at the family residence, No. 1140 West Washington street. The friends of the family are invited. CHURCH SERVICES. DIRST BAPTIST CHURCH-NORTHEAST COR ner Pennsylvania and New York streets. Renber Jeffery, D. D., pastor. Morning, 10:30; subject "Worship." No evening service. Sunday-school a

> ANNOUNCEMENTS. MRS. MAY GABLE'S PRIVATE SHORT-HAND and Type-writing School, at 307 North Alaberta atreet, is now open all day. Those wishing to take a course call at once. One week a trial free of charge. A STROLOGER-MES. DR. ELLIS CAN P

A consulted on past, present, future, love, friend ship, marriage, inheritance, enemies, loss or stolen goods, lawsuits, sickness, death, journeys, etc. If sick, in trouble, or would know what to do for the the best, consult the Doctor at once. Room 2, 121, Massachusetts avenue WANTED-AGENTS. CIANVASSERS WANTED-ON NEW 100 ARTE ole; sales quick; profits large. Apply at once, Two samples and terms, with alreulars of new line of specialties, 10c. INGERSOLL & BRO., 45 Fulton st.

WANTED-LADY AGENTS FOR COMBINA, tion bustle-skirt, "Daisy" hose supporter, rubber aprons, bibs, sleeves, shoulder-brasse, safety belts, waterproof garments, etc., reliable hosse. Only goods of real merit; profits large. Address, with stamp, E. H. CAMPBELL & CO., 484 W. Bendolph

WANTED-MALE HELP. MOLDERS WANTED-50 BENCH MOLDERS Apply at MO. MALLEABLE IBON CO., 21st and Papin sts., St. Louis, Mo. WANTED-A MAN OF BUSINESS APTITUE W located cutside Indianapolia, to act for tablished house. Salary \$70 monthly. Reequired. MANUFACTURER'S SUFT., Lock-box

WANTED-PEMALE HEEP. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, A GERMAN GIA

OST - LIGHT PALL OVERCOAT, SOM or west terminus of Pendieton pike. Leave at 2

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS TOOR SALE-A REPU